

There's No Death of Kindness.
There's no death of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers:
Outward we are spinning—
Trampling one another!
While we are truly yearning
At the name of Brother!

There's no death of kindness
Of love among mankind,
But in darkling loneliness
Hooded hearts grow blind!
Full of kindness longing,
Soul is shut from soul,
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

There's no death of kindness,
In the unspoken,
From the heart it sendeth
Smiles of heaven in token
That there be none so lowly,
But have some angel touch;
Yet nursing loves unobly,
We live for self too much.

As the wild rose bloweth,
As runs the happy river,
Kindness freely floweth
In the heart forever,
But if men will hanker
Ever for golden dust,
Best of hearts will canker,
Brightest spirits rust.

There's no death of kindness,
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers:
O cherish God's best giving,
Falling from above!
Late were not worth the living
Were it not for Love.

Modern Windows.
BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The windows of fashionable modern houses are not expected to admit light. They are, it is true, constructed as they were in those primitive days when it was their function to admit light into the dwelling. The sash is still there, and the panes of glass. But architecture loves to keep as mere ornaments what it once created for important uses. The function ceases and the organ becomes a mere decoration.

In early times much was made of light—sunlight. With much pains and expense it was introduced into the house. Now with even greater care and expense it is excluded.

First, while the house is building, openings are left in the rising walls, the frames are expensively made, the sash is filled with costly glass, and the sun, breaking over the horizontal line, comes in like a flood, pouring cheerful light through all the room. But that would make the room as pleasant as it is out doors. The luxury is too great. It might lead to self indulgence.

A series of ingenious arrangements have been devised to stop out the sunshine and all light whatsoever. First are the outside blinds. North of New Jersey they are slat shutters whose lattice work lets in air, while if properly adjusted, it keeps out the poisonous light!

These green blinds are evidently a souvenir of the Mediterranean, or of the Syrian land, where the fierce sun dominates, and where the ingenious architect sought to strain the glaring atmosphere, and bring in air without its light. In our mother land, where but a few weeks of summer are ever oppressive, these lattice blinds are exotics.

In Philadelphia, and in all the region under her architectural influence, white, solid battered shutters are used which defy both air and light.

Next, we find curiously folded into the window jambs a series of inside shutters—panelled, solid, impenetrable.

Within a score of years innovation has invented in them some slight peeping holes; say, two panels of movable slate. This might let in some little light. But the disaster is prevented by supplemental arrangements. For a line curtain rolls down behind them, and admits the little light that struggles through. Next Venetian blinds; their movable slats rise or fall to a cord on the side, and if slanted aright quite exclude the light. But so dangerous a slight that prudent people will not be content with such protection. Lace curtains, embroidered with curious vines, flowers, and scrolls, hang like a mist behind the blinds. It is true that their resisting power is feeble, but they are wedded to magnificent brocatelle, or silk damask curtains, which, like vertical carpets, fall in vast folds from the ceiling to the floor, and sweep it with voluminous superfluity. The work is now sure and effective. The light is defeated. Even should an adventurous ray creep through the neglected openings in the folds, it comes in from the solar fold without, as a half drowned man creeps up onto the beach from the waters of the ocean.

When once the parlor is thus protected against the light, the modern housekeeper has reached the ideal of upholstering bliss! Now the carpets will not fade! The tints in the fresco will not burn out in the sunlight! The room is filled with sumptuous furniture. Easy chairs doze in the corners, all manner of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, ottomans, stand in a dreamy invitation, waiting for some rare day, when through the curtain shall be let in a faint twilight.

Into such a parlor I sometimes am shown. The servant throws open the door, and invites me to enter. I pause on the twilight edge and hesitate a step or two, and stop short, unwilling to risk my limbs in such a trap of darkness. It is like a royal tomb—or a cavern, whose gorgeous stalactites are shrouded in gloom.

The servant tumbles and feels her way to the window, a rustling of curtains ensues, a clatter of slats, an opening of blinds, and at length dawns a faint glow. The light ventures in with hesitation, like one in unaccustomed places. One by one the objects slowly emerge from darkness. First the white mantle-piece shines out—then an ottoman, like an island is discovered. As I am obliged to wait an hour for the toilet up stairs, I have time to grow accustomed to the place. No but could see better now! It is an owl's paradise!—N Y Ledger.

Value of Meteorological Observations.

An instrument which can accomplish the registration of sunshine and cloud would furnish information of the utmost value to agriculture and some of the most important industrial pursuits of our country. We may illustrate what is here meant by taking one of the most valuable of our farm crops—the hay crop—as our example, though, as will be seen, the remarks apply to all other agricultural products. On a fertile soil the weight of grass that may be produced depends on two conditions—the supply of a sufficiency of rain and the supply of a sufficiency of sunlight in the eleven weeks between the middle of April and the last of June. The rain brings into the growing plants the inorganic materials they require from the soil, and of course furnishes their requisite supply of water; the sunlight furnishes them their various organic and nutritive material. Now last year (1888) during the period referred to, there was a copious supply of water, but, owing to prolonged cloudy weather, an insufficient supply of light—the grass was all the time growing, as it were, in the shade. When haymaking came, observing farmers remarked how much longer than they expected it took to cure the grass, that is, to get rid of its water, and how great a falling off there was in the resulting weight of hay. Nor was this all. The diminished quantity of nitrogenized material it contained caused it to be less nutritive; a greater weight of it was required to fatten cattle, or even to keep them in good condition. The effect was felt by those interested in raising animals for sale, and eventually in the cost and quality of butcher's meat.

The object of meteorological observations is to enable us to record the past and predict the future state of the weather, and that the imperfect manner in which this has heretofore been accomplished has been mainly due to the unreliable and unsatisfactory mode in which observations have been made. When self recording machinery, such as New York has now in her Central Park, shall have been established in all our principal cities, the problem of predicting the weather will undoubtedly be solved. One most important agency is, however, essential to the result—it is telegraphic communication between such various observatories. A little consideration will show how this, which is at present a vague conception floating in the popular mind, can be carried into effect. Already telegraphic companies, desirous of aiding the progress of science, send over their lines without compensation brief dispatches of the state of the weather and aspect of the sky. They report, for instance, that at St. Louis it is cloudy—at Charleston the wind is from the north. They also give the height of the thermometer. But this information is really of little use. What is wanted is a statement of changes in with the time of their beginning and end. Thus if it were stated that a rain storm began at Raleigh, in North Carolina, at 2 A. M.; that a rain storm began at Richmond, Va., at 11 A. M.; that the same occurrence happened at Washington at 5 P. M., at Philadelphia at 10 P. M., the inference would be that this was in fact the same rain-storm advancing northeastwardly, and that it would reach New York at about 3 o'clock on the following morning. In like manner, if the time of ending were given at such successive stations, the time of ending at others might be foretold. If to this information were added the quantity of rain that had fallen in succession at each place, the condition of the storm, as to whether it was on the increase or decrease, could be indicated, and perhaps the point at which it would die out. Now what is here said by way of illustration in the case of rain, applies also to wind storms, tornadoes, periods of great heat, periods of great cold, and other atmospheric phenomena.—J. W. DRAKE, in Harper's Magazine for August.

The Oldest Town in the United States.

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, is said to be the oldest town in the United States, having been built under the auspices of the Jesuits more than three hundred years ago. It is the largest town in the territory, containing, perhaps, exclusive of the military, about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, of whom more than three fourths are Mexicans. Several wealthy Jewish firms are engaged in trade here, and do a large and profitable business, not the smallest item of which is in army contracts. The native Americans outside of the army, who are not Federal office holders or professional men, generally devote their energies to selling whisky and gambling. The public and private buildings at Santa Fe, with the exception of some wooden houses belonging to the military department, and the new penitentiary, which is of stone, are constructed of adobe, or sun-dried bricks; yet some of them, being well finished without and within, present a neat though far from imposing appearance. The majority of the houses are, however, mere mud hovels, with dirt roofs, ragged walls and earthen floors—uninviting without and squalid within. Even the cathedral and the dozen or more churches in which the spiritual needs of the natives are ministered to, though exhibiting some attempts at elaborate architecture, are unlighty objects, looking as if they might at any time tumble down and overwhelm the worshippers within the walls. A view of Santa Fe from a neighboring eminence is not calculated to impress the beholder with an idea of the commercial importance of the town.

Most of the inhabitants of New Mexico reside in towns or villages, of the architecture of which that of Santa Fe is a favorable specimen. Timber suitable for boards is very scarce. Lumber enough for doors and casings, shavings, and the flooring of the more pretentious edifices, is obtained with much cost and difficulty, and is found

A lady who was going out shopping promised her little girl a doll baby. As she left the house, the little girl ran after her, shouting, "Oh, mama! I don't want a doll baby; I'm tired of doll babies. Bring me a little wee wee sure enough baby!"

Latest arrival of Fall Stock RECEIVED BY

FRED. HOOKWAY,

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Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, &c.,
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A man of thirty, weighing on an average a hundred and thirty pounds, can drag, according to Reginer, only a hundred and twenty pounds. The proportion of the weight drawn, to the weight of the body is no more than as twelve to thirteen. A draught horse can exert, only for a few instants an effort equal to about two-thirds of his own proper weight. The man therefore, is stronger than the horse. But according to Plateau, the smaller insects drag without difficulty, five, six, ten, twenty times their weight. The chickadee draws fourteen times his own weight, and more. Other coleoptera are able to put themselves into equilibrium with a force of traction reacting as high as forty two times its own weight. Insects, therefore when compared with the vertebrate which we employ as beasts of draught, have enormous muscular power. If a horse had the same relative strength as a donalcial the traction it could exercise would be equivalent to some sixty thousand pounds. M Plateau has also adduced evidence of the fact that, in the same group of insects, if you compare two insects, notably differing in weight, the smaller and lighter will manifest the greater strength.

A college professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman:

"Do you understand philosophy?"

"No, never heard of it."

"Then one quarter of your life has gone. Do you understand geology?"

"No."

"Then one half of your life's gone. Do you understand astronomy?"

"No."

"Then three quarters of your life's gone."

But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both in the river. Says the boatman:

"Can you swim?"

"No."

"Then the whole of your life is gone."

A farmer who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take notes of Pat's progress, and asked him how he liked harrowing.

"Oh!" replied Pat, "it goes a bit smoother now since then there pegs are out."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Episcopal Church—Rev. G. W. TIMLEY, rector services every Sunday at the usual hours. Methodist Episcopal—Rev. WILLIAM LYONS, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Presbyterian—Rev. R. L. WILLIAMS, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening 7 1/2 o'clock. German Reformed—Rev. H. KONTREVEN, pastor. Service at 10 o'clock, morning. Evangelical Lutheran—St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. I. BERNHARD, pastor. 10 a. m., 2 1/2 o'clock p. m. St. Joseph's, Catholic—Rev. Father VERMERE, morning service 10, and 3 p. m.—every Sunday. St. Mary's, German Catholic—Rev. Father LINS, services at 10 a. m.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

B. O. M. Division S. T. meet in their hall, Main street, every Tuesday evening.

10 G. TEMPLARS meet at their Hall over the Union National Bank, Erie street, Thursday evenings.

10 G. FELLOWS meet in their hall corner Main and Erie streets, Monday evenings.

Post 45 G. R. meet in McLain's Hall every Wednesday evening.

6 & A MASONS meet at their hall, Mill street, every Wednesday evening.

House & Sign Painting!
GEORGE HEIDEGGER

Is now prepared to do painting of all kinds; also painting, glazing and paper-hanging. Paints of all colors, and putty, constantly on hand for customers. I am prepared to execute every variety of work in my line, promptly, in the best style, and at moderate prices. If called on, I will be glad to call on you, or send a card to your residence. Ladies can call on me at my residence, or send a card to your residence. I will be glad to call on you, or send a card to your residence. I will be glad to call on you, or send a card to your residence.

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Consisting of every variety of Millinery, Dress Goods, Silk Velvets for Sackings, ready made Sackings, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, all sorts of cloak and dress Trimmings, Ladies Furs, &c., &c.,

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Dec. 1-253

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The Last of the Success.

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IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
BY ITS USE

Gray or Faded Hair is quickly restored to its youthful color and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair.

It will cause Hair to grow on Bald Spots. It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR

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Double-Geared Horse-Powers

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
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Celebrated Premium Separator,
Which is acknowledged to be the BEST MA-
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MONG & CRAWFORD
Give notice that they have completed their arrangements for making prime
Sash, Doors, Window Blinds, Mouldings, &c.
Orders for any desired amount, of all sizes and varieties, filled promptly, and all work warranted to be as good and cheap as can be obtained
IN THE STATE OF OHIO.
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SCYTHES, FORKS, HAY HOOKS,
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STOVES,
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TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON Wares.
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and repairing done at all times to suit customers.

Water and Steam Fitting;
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It treats of "private matters," in which the married, and those contemplating marriage, are deeply interested. Full of beautiful plates, illustrative of the subject of which it treats. It contains facts in Sexual Physiology of great value to both old and young. Price \$1.50. Sent by mail, gold-paid and secure from observation. For a circular giving full information about this work, send stamp and address to W. A. HOLMES, Drawer 324, Cleveland Ohio, 250 17

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BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR.
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Old Iron, Copper, Brass and Rags taken in exchange for Ware, &c.

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